

APPENDIX II: Girls' Education Index

Country	Region	Girls Progression from Primary School to Secondary school		Literacy Rate (Female 15+)		Primary School Enrollment (Enrollment to Grade 1 of Primary School, Female %)		GEI	Categories
		Value	Data Year	Value	Data Year	Value	Data Year		
Algeria	Northern	97.810	2015	73.134	2015	48.430	2016	0.702	0.61-0.80
Angola	Southern			70.590	2014	73.047	2011	ICD	ICD
Benin	Western	87.430	2014	40.940	2012	47.850	2015	0.555	0.41-0.60
Botswana	Southern	99.690	2013	88.931	2015	91.607	2013	0.933	0.81-1.00
Burkina Faso	Western	76.720	2015	43.990	2014	47.650	2016	0.544	0.41-0.60
Burundi	Central	85.630	2015	74.960	2014	48.870	2016	0.679	0.61-0.80
Cape Verde	Western	98.880	2015	98.730	2015	49.030	2016	0.782	0.61-0.80
Cameroon	Central	69.360	2015	68.881	2015	46.690	2016	0.606	0.61-0.80
Central African Republic	Central	67.582	2011	24.355	2010	45.200	2016	0.421	0.41-0.60
Chad	Central	86.844	2012	22.390	2016	74.048	2013	0.524	0.41-0.60
Comoros	Eastern	85.230	2013	69.600	2012	80.850	2013	0.783	0.61-0.80
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	71.080	2012	79.710	2016	47.940	2015	0.648	0.61-0.80
Congo, Rep.	Central	74.794	2011	76.950	2011	95.212	2015	0.818	0.81-1.00
Cote d'Ivoire	Western	89.340	2015	47.040	2014	47.670	2016	0.585	0.41-0.60
Djibouti	Eastern	81.130	2016	ND		46.370	2016	ICD	ICD
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Northern	95.696	2012	90.330	2013	48.630	2016	0.749	0.61-0.80
Equatorial Guinea	Central	92.343	2011	92.995	2015	47.890	2015	0.744	0.61-0.80
Eritrea	Eastern	91.280	2014	65.452	2015	45.190	2015	0.646	0.61-0.80
Ethiopia	Eastern	90.920	2014	41.092	2015	45.190	2015	0.553	0.41-0.60
Gabon	Central			89.430	2012			ICD	ICD
Gambia	Western	94.920	2013	56.120	2013	50.920	2016	0.647	0.61-0.80
Ghana	Western	93.440	2016	71.354	2015	49.720	2016	0.692	0.61-0.80
Guinea	Western	62.440	2013	37.210	2014	70.098	2014	0.546	0.41-0.60
Guinea Bissau	Western			49.760	2014	37.608	2010	ICD	ICD
Kenya	Eastern	100.000	2015	86.120	2016	48.480	2016	0.747	0.61-0.80
Lesotho	Southern	88.480	2015	93.970	2014	46.570	2016	0.729	0.61-0.80
Liberia	Western	77.350	2014	32.815	2015	51.000	2015	0.506	0.41-0.60
Libya	Northern			85.589	2015	ND		ICD	ICD
Madagascar	Eastern	72.620	2015	75.300	2012	49.400	2016	0.646	0.61-0.80
Malawi	Southern	84.388	2011	73.390	2015	50.240	2015	0.678	0.61-0.80
Mali	Western	68.060	2015	39.210	2015	45.440	2016	0.495	0.41-0.60
Mauritania	Northern	62.770	2015	41.573	2015	49.880	2016	0.507	0.41-0.60
Mauritius	Eastern	90.280	2015	98.560	2011	49.940	2016	0.763	0.61-0.80
Mozambique	Southern	66.790	2014	45.371	2015	48.320	2015	0.527	0.41-0.60
Namibia	Southern	96.750	2012	98.350	2011	91.000	2013	0.953	0.81-1.00
Niger	Western	56.040	2015	15.060	2015	45.380	2016	0.337	0.21-0.40
Nigeria	Western			49.680	2015			ICD	ICD
Rwanda	Eastern	70.970	2015	83.490	2012	48.010	2016	0.658	0.61-0.80

Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic	Northern								
Sao Tome and Principe	Central	100.000	2016	96.350	2012	49.200	2016	0.780	0.61-0.80
Senegal	Western	74.720	2015	50.970	2013	51.700	2016	0.582	0.41-0.60
Seychelles	Eastern	100.000	2015	95.680	2015	49.540	2016	0.780	0.61-0.80
Sierra Leone	Western	91.420	2015	50.860	2013	50.430	2016	0.617	0.61-0.80
Somalia	Eastern			ND				ICD	ICD
South Africa	Southern	94.610	2014	99.230	2015	47.410	2015	0.764	0.61-0.80
South Sudan	Eastern			25.339	2015	41.310	2015	ICD	ICD
Sudan	Eastern	97.350	2012	87.498	2015	47.190	2015	0.738	0.61-0.80
Swaziland	Southern	98.280	2012	87.498	2015	46.740	2015	0.738	0.61-0.80
Tanzania	Eastern	53.900	2012	84.640	2015	81.160	2013	0.718	0.61-0.80
Togo	Western	81.890	2015	78.370	2015	48.540	2016	0.678	0.61-0.80
Tunisia	Northern	91.580	2014	95.800	2014	48.900	2016	0.754	0.61-0.80
Uganda	Eastern	52.800	2014	81.650	2012	49.740	2016	0.599	0.41-0.60
Zambia	Southern	62.220	2012	55.956	2015	88.323	2013	0.675	0.61-0.80
Zimbabwe	Eastern	79.060	2012	93.190	2015	89.472	2012	0.870	0.81-1.00

Appendix III: Gender Parity Index

Country	Region	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	Year	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	Year	GEOM EAN	GPI (GEOMEAN/0.5)	Categories
		Value		Value			ICD	
Algeria	Northern	31.60	2015	13.30	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Angola	Southern	30.50	2018	22.20	2015	0.2602	52.04%	0.41-0.60
Benin	Western	7.20	2018	14.30	2015	0.1015	20.29%	0.21-0.40
Botswana	Southern	9.50	2018	15.80	2015	0.1225	24.50%	0.21-0.40
Burkina Faso	Western	11.00	2018	13.00	2015	0.1196	23.92%	0.21-0.40
Burundi	Central	36.00	2018	22.70	2015	0.2859	57.17%	0.41-0.60
Cape Verde	Western	23.60	2018	25.00	2015	0.2429	48.58%	0.41-0.60
Cameroon	Central	31.10	2018	17.10	2015	0.2306	46.12%	0.41-0.60
Central African Republic	Central	8.60	2018	17.40	2015	0.1223	24.47%	0.21-0.40
Chad	Central	12.80	2018	14.30	2015	0.1353	27.06%	0.21-0.40
Comoros	Eastern	6.10	2018	0.00	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	8.90	2018	11.60	2015	0.1016	20.32%	0.21-0.40
Congo, Rep.	Central	11.30	2018	22.90	2015	0.1609	32.17%	0.21-0.40
Cote d'Ivoire	Western	10.60	2018	20.90	2015	0.1488	29.77%	0.21-0.40

Djibouti	Eastern	ND	2015	5.60	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Northern	14.90	2018	11.80	2015	0.1326	26.52%	0.21-0.40
Equatorial Guinea	Central	20.00	2018	9.70	2015	0.1393	27.86%	0.21-0.40
Eritrea	Eastern	22.00	2018	16.70	2015	0.1917	38.34%	0.21-0.40
Ethiopia	Eastern	38.80	2018	10.00	2015	0.1970	39.40%	0.21-0.40
Gabon	Central	17.10	2018	17.90	2015	0.1750	34.99%	0.21-0.40
Gambia	Western	10.30	2018	0.00	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Ghana	Western	12.70	2018	17.40	2015	0.1487	29.73%	0.21-0.40
Guinea	Western	21.90	2018	23.30	2015	0.2259	45.18%	0.41-0.60
Guinea-Bissau	Western	13.70	2018	0.00	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Kenya	Eastern	21.80	2018	22.70	2015	0.2225	44.49%	0.41-0.60
Lesotho	Southern	22.10	2018	18.20	2015	0.2006	40.11%	0.41-0.60
Liberia	Western	9.90	2018	15.80	2015	0.1251	25.01%	0.21-0.40
Libya	Northern	85.59	2015	ND	2014	ICD	ICD	ICD
Madagascar	Eastern	19.20	2018	17.90	2015	0.1854	37.08%	0.21-0.40
Malawi	Southern	16.70	2018	22.20	2015	0.1925	38.51%	0.21-0.40
Mali	Western	8.80	2018	24.20	2015	0.1459	29.19%	0.21-0.40
Mauritania	Northern	25.20	2018	30.80	2015	0.2786	55.72%	0.41-0.60
Mauritius	Eastern	11.60	2018	10.00	2015	0.1077	21.54%	0.21-0.40
Mozambique	Southern	39.60	2018	23.80	2015	0.3070	61.40%	0.61-0.80
Namibia	Southern	46.20	2018	24.00	2015	0.3330	66.60%	0.61-0.80
Niger	Western	17.00	2018	12.00	2015	0.1428	28.57%	0.21-0.40
Nigeria	Western	5.60	2018	12.00	2015	0.0820	16.40%	0.10-0.20
Rwanda	Eastern	61.30	2018	47.40	2015	0.5390	107.81%	0.81-1.00
Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic	Northern	ND	ND	0.00	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
Sao Tome and Principe	Central	18.20	2018	18.20	2015	0.1820	36.40%	0.21-0.40
Senegal	Western	41.80	2018	20.00	2015	0.2891	57.83%	0.41-0.60
Seychelles	Eastern	21.20	2018	30.80	2015	0.2555	51.11%	0.41-0.60
Sierra Leone	Western	37.65	2015	13.80	2015	0.2279	45.59%	0.41-0.60
Somalia	Eastern	ND	2015	6.70	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD
South Africa	Southern	42.40	2018	41.70	2015	0.4205	84.10%	0.81-1.00
South Sudan	Eastern	28.50	2018	20.00	2015	0.2387	47.75%	0.41-0.60
Sudan	Eastern	68.61	2015	11.40	2015	0.2797	55.93%	0.41-0.60
Swaziland	Southern	87.50	2015	26.30	2015	0.4797	95.94%	0.81-1.00
Tanzania	Eastern	75.87	2011	20.00	2015	0.3895	77.91%	0.61-0.80
Togo	Western	17.60	2018	20.00	2015	0.1876	37.52%	0.21-0.40
Tunisia	Northern	74.24	2018	23.10	2015	0.4141	82.82%	0.81-1.00
Uganda	Eastern	66.89	2015	36.70	2015	0.4955	99.09%	0.81-1.00
Zambia	Southern	18.00	2018	33.30	2015	0.2448	48.97%	0.41-0.60
Zimbabwe	Eastern	ND	2015	16.10	2015	ICD	ICD	ICD

Appendix IV: Composite SDI

Country	Region	Education	Health	Gender Parity	SDI	Category
Algeria	Northern	0.702	0.136	ICD	ICD	ICD
Angola	Southern	ICD	0.039	0.52	ICD	ICD
Benin	Western	0.555	0.324	0.20	0.332	0.21-0.40
Botswana	Southern	0.933	0.190	0.25	0.351	0.21-0.40
Burkina Faso	Western	0.544	0.264	0.24	0.325	0.21-0.40
Burundi	Central	0.679	0.266	0.57	0.469	0.41-0.60
Cape Verde	Western	0.782	0.189	0.49	0.415	0.41-0.60
Cameroon	Central	0.606	0.288	0.46	0.432	0.41-0.60
Central African Republic	Central	0.421	0.316	0.24	0.319	0.21-0.40
Chad	Central	0.524	0.250	0.27	0.329	0.21-0.40
Comoros	Eastern	0.783	ICD	ICD	ICD	ICD
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	0.648	0.262	0.20	0.325	0.21-0.40
Congo, Rep.	Central	0.818	0.072	0.32	0.266	0.21-0.40
Cote d'Ivoire	Western	0.585	0.255	0.30	0.354	0.21-0.40
Djibouti	Eastern	ICD	0.108	ICD	ICD	ICD
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Northern	0.749	0.044	0.27	0.206	0.21-0.40
Equatorial Guinea	Central	0.744	0.311	0.28	0.401	0.41-0.60
Eritrea	Eastern	0.646	0.095	0.38	0.286	0.21-0.40
Ethiopia	Eastern	0.553	0.166	0.39	0.330	0.21-0.40
Gabon	Central	ICD	0.225	0.35	ICD	ICD
Gambia	Western	0.647	0.291	ICD	ICD	ICD
Ghana	Western	0.692	0.232	0.30	0.363	0.21-0.40
Guinea	Western	0.546	0.166	0.45	0.345	0.21-0.40
Guinea-Bissau	Western	ICD	0.327	ICD	ICD	ICD
Kenya	Eastern	0.747	0.259	0.44	0.442	0.41-0.60
Lesotho	Southern	0.729	0.180	0.40	0.375	0.21-0.40
Liberia	Western	0.506	0.348	0.25	0.353	0.21-0.40
Libya	Northern	ICD	ND	ICD	ICD	ICD
Madagascar	Eastern	0.646	0.023	0.37	0.177	0.10-0.20
Malawi	Southern	0.678	0.240	0.39	0.397	0.21-0.40
Mali	Western	0.495	0.156	0.29	0.282	0.21-0.40
Mauritania	Northern	0.507	0.068	0.56	0.268	0.21-0.40

Mauritius	Eastern	0.763	0.085	0.22	0.241	0.21-0.40
Mozambique	Southern	0.527	0.278	0.61	0.448	0.41-0.60
Namibia	Southern	0.953	0.181	0.67	0.486	0.41-0.60
Niger	Western	0.337	0.226	0.29	0.279	0.21-0.40
Nigeria	Western	ICD	0.135	0.16	ICD	ICD
Rwanda	Eastern	0.658	0.202	1.08	0.523	0.41-0.60
Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic	Northern	ICD	ND	ICD	ICD	ICD
Sao Tome and Principe	Central	0.780	ICD	0.36	ICD	ICD
Senegal	Western	0.582	0.191	0.58	0.400	0.41-0.60
Seychelles	Eastern	0.780	ICD	0.51	ICD	ICD
Sierra Leone	Western	0.617	0.419	0.46	0.490	0.41-0.60
Somalia	Eastern	ICD	0.049	ICD	ICD	ICD
South Africa	Southern	0.764	0.248	0.84	0.542	0.41-0.60
South Sudan	Eastern	ICD	0.208	0.48	ICD	ICD
Sudan	Eastern	0.738	0.045	0.56	0.264	0.21-0.40
Swaziland	Southern	0.738	0.240	0.96	0.554	0.41-0.60
Tanzania	Eastern	0.718	0.277	0.78	0.537	0.41-0.60
Togo	Western	0.678	0.287	0.38	0.418	0.41-0.60
Tunisia	Northern	0.754	0.098	0.83	0.394	0.21-0.40
Uganda	Eastern	0.599	0.341	0.99	0.587	0.41-0.60
Zambia	Southern	0.675	0.267	0.49	0.445	0.41-0.60
Zimbabwe	Eastern	0.870	0.238	ICD	ICD	ICD
Number of Countries with Data		45	49	45.00	39	54

Appendix V: Solemn Declaration Score Card

COUNTRY	REGION	HIV/AIDS	SCR 1325	CHILD SOLDIERS	GBV	HUM TRAF	GENDER PARITY	HUMAN RIGHTS	LAND RIGHTS	HOUSING RIGHTS	EDUCATION	PROTOCOL	Report	TOTAL SCORE	Score Card Index	Range
		1	2	3	4G	4H T	5	6	7L R	7(H R)	8	9	12			
Algeria	Northern	The Report did not follow the articles of The SDGEA, it was done haphazardly														
Mauritius	Eastern	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.250	0.21-0.40
Somalia	Eastern	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.250	0.21-0.40
Cameroon	Central	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0.417	0.41-0.60
Chad	Central	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0.417	0.41-0.60
Djibouti	Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	0.500	0.41-0.60
Mauritania	Northern	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	0.500	0.41-0.60
Seychelles	Eastern	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	0.500	0.41-0.60
Burundi	Central	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Congo, Rep.	Central	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Ethiopia	Eastern	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Lesotho	Southern	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Madagas car	Eastern	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Malawi	Southern	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Niger	Western	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Swaziland	Southern	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Tunisia	Northern		1		1	0	1	1	1	1		0	1	7	0.583	0.41-0.60
Angola	Southern	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Burkina Faso	Western	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Mozambique	Southern	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Rwanda	Eastern	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
São Tomé and Príncipe	Central	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Togo	Western	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	0.667	0.61-0.80
Liberia	Western	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	0.750	0.61-0.80
Zimbabwe	Eastern	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	0.750	0.61-0.80
Zambia	Southern	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	10	0.833	0.81-1.00

Côte d'Ivoire	Western	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	0.917	$\frac{0.81}{1.00}$
Kenya	Eastern	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	0.917	$\frac{0.81}{1.00}$
Namibia	Southern	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	0.917	$\frac{0.81}{1.00}$
Senegal	Western	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	0.917	$\frac{0.81}{1.00}$

Appendix VI: Grand Index

Country	Region	SDI	SCORE CARD	GRAND INDEX	Category
Algeria	Northern	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Angola	Southern	ICD	0.667	ICD	ICD
Benin	Western	0.332	ND	ICD	ICD
Botswana	Southern	0.351	ND	ICD	ICD
Namibia	Southern	0.486	0.917	0.668	0.61 -0.80
Kenya	Eastern	0.442	0.917	0.636	0.61 -0.80
Cape Verde	Western	0.415	ND	ICD	ICD
Zambia	Southern	0.445	0.833	0.609	0.61 -0.80
Central African Republic	Central	0.319	ND	ICD	ICD
Senegal	Western	0.400	0.917	0.606	0.61 -0.80
Comoros	Eastern	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Rwanda	Eastern	0.523	0.667	0.591	0.41 -0.60
Cote d'Ivoire	Western	0.354	0.917	0.570	0.41-0.60
Swaziland	Southern	0.554	0.583	0.568	0.41-0.60
Djibouti	Eastern	ICD	0.500	ICD	ICD
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Northern	0.206	ND	ICD	ICD
Equatorial Guinea	Central	0.401	ND	ICD	ICD
Eritrea	Eastern	0.286	ND	ICD	ICD
Mozambique	Southern	0.448	0.667	0.547	0.41-0.60
Gabon	Central	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Gambia	Western	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Ghana	Western	0.363	ND	ICD	ICD
Guinea	Western	0.345	ND	ICD	ICD
Guinea-Bissau	Western	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Togo	Western	0.418	0.667	0.528	0.41-0.60

Burundi	Central	0.469	0.583	0.523	0.41 -0.60
Liberia	Western	0.353	0.750	0.515	0.41 -0.60
Libya	Northern	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Tunisia	Northern	0.394	0.583	0.479	0.41 -0.60
Lesotho	Southern	0.375	0.583	0.467	0.41 -0.60
Mali	Western	0.282	ND	ICD	ICD
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	0.325	0.667	0.466	0.41 -0.60
Burkina Faso	Western	0.325	0.667	0.466	0.41 -0.60
Malawi	Southern	0.397	0.500	0.445	0.41 -0.60
Ethiopia	Eastern	0.330	0.583	0.439	0.41 -0.60
Cameroon	Central	0.432	0.417	0.424	0.41 -0.60
Nigeria	Western	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Niger	Western	0.279	0.583	0.403	0.41 -0.60
Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic	Northern	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Sao Tome and Principe	Central	ICD	0.667	ICD	ICD
Congo, Rep.	Central	0.266	0.583	0.394	0.21 -0.40
Seychelles	Eastern	ICD	0.500	ICD	ICD
Sierra Leone	Western	0.490	ND	ICD	ICD
Somalia	Eastern	ICD	0.250	ICD	ICD
South Africa	Southern	0.542	ND	ICD	ICD
South Sudan	Eastern	ICD	ND	ND	ND
Sudan	Eastern	0.264	ND	ICD	ICD
Tanzania	Eastern	0.537	ND	ICD	ICD
Mauritania	Northern	0.268	0.500	0.366	0.21 -0.40

Madagascar	Eastern	0.177	0.583	0.321	0.21 -0.40
Uganda	Eastern	0.587	ND	ICD	ICD
Mauritius	Eastern	0.241	0.250	0.245	0.21 -0.40
Zimbabwe	Eastern	ICD	0.750	ICD	ICD
Number of Countries with Data		39	30	24	54

Appendix VII: Gender Index Rank

Country	Region	GRAND INDEX	RANK
Namibia	Southern	0.668	1
Kenya	Eastern	0.636	2
Zambia	Southern	0.609	3
Senegal	Western	0.606	4
Rwanda	Eastern	0.591	5
Cote d'Ivoire	Western	0.570	6
Swaziland	Southern	0.568	7
Mozambique	Southern	0.547	8
Togo	Western	0.528	9
Burundi	Central	0.523	10
Liberia	Western	0.515	11
Tunisia	Northern	0.479	12
Lesotho	Southern	0.467	13
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central	0.466	14
Burkina Faso	Western	0.466	15
Mauritius	Eastern	0.458	16
Malawi	Southern	0.445	17
Ethiopia	Eastern	0.439	18
Cameroon	Central	0.424	19
Niger	Western	0.403	20
Congo, Rep.	Central	0.394	21
Chad	Central	0.370	22
Mauritania	Northern	0.366	23
Madagascar	Eastern	0.321	24
Number of Countries with complete Data		24	

Appendix VIII



**NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL**

Women in Displacement: Protecting and Promoting Housing, Land and Property Rights

African Normative Frameworks

Forced displacement in Africa is a crisis that continues to reverse the socio-economic advances made over the years. Conflict is the primary driver of mass displacement across the continent. In the absence of a global protection instrument, the African Union has adopted the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, also known as the Kampala Convention as the primary legal instrument that caters for the needs of internally displaced persons. The Kampala Convention is anchored on strengthening state responsibility in preventing, managing and responding to forced displacement. The legal framework, which was adopted in 2009, has made advances in recognizing the special needs of vulnerable groups including displaced women. The Convention addresses the safety and security needs of marginalized and discriminated groups by urging governments to take the necessary steps for special protection and assistance. The Convention makes particular reference for the protection of sexual and reproductive health rights of women and their access to psychosocial services and documentation.

The AU has adopted progressive landmark frameworks and policies including the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality that put emphasis on women's right to development and economic advancement. Both instruments call for member states to guarantee women's strengthened access to land and property rights. International and regional development policies are also cognizant of the importance of women's socio-

economic rights. The Sustainable Development Goals have a standalone goal on gender equality and women empowerment and Africa's Agenda 2063 envisions a future where women are able to fulfill their potential as drivers of change.

Displaced Women's Right to Housing, Land and Property

The efforts towards the protection and promotion of women's rights should also be an opportunity to create a conducive environment for them to exercise their agency. Women play a major role in contributing to economic growth and development of their societies. In humanitarian context, which forms the reality of millions of displaced persons in Africa, and increased instances of return and reintegration efforts, the violation of women's socio economic rights, including Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights that are all central to their coping capacity, continue to be overlooked.

HLP rights mainly center on the need to have a home, free from the fear of forced eviction; a place that offers shelter, safety, stability and the ability to secure a livelihood. Given that these rights are closely linked to access to livelihoods, safety, security and an adequate standard of living, failure to uphold them constitutes a serious impediment to displaced women's prospects for return, local integration or settlement elsewhere. Disputes over land and housing are prevalent especially during crisis and increasingly difficult to resolve due to instability and weak institutions. Land disputes often times are caused due to secondary occupation and tension between displaced people, returnees and host communities. Land tenure situations are often weakened during conflict, which lead to dispute and contested land claims.

Further to this, Women and girls continue to bear an unequal burden of the hardships occasioned by poverty, conflict and clan-based culture, which promotes strict male hierarchy and authority. Further exacerbated by religious and cultural limitations on the role and status of women, consequences include deeply rooted gender inequality. Women are either excluded from formal decision-making and asset ownership or can only access these through a patriarchal filter. Women's access to justice is restricted both within the formal, clan based and sharia-based judicial systems. Women face limited access to economic resources and assets, which is compounded by women's low participation in politics and decision-making spheres.

In post-conflict context, land rights management becomes particularly challenging and a hurdle to economic recovery and peacebuilding. A gender analysis that examines women's HLP rights has been a neglected part of women's experience of conflict. In circumstances where land and property records are destroyed, vulnerable groups such as women are often the most affected. Even in the case of existing documentation, women are still marginalized due to the fact that marital property and land registration is done only in the name of the husband and some women are even obliged to register their own property in the name of their husbands. Hence, many women do not enjoy their land and property rights particularly when the family plots are sold. During the sale of land and property, husbands initiate the transaction and the sale contract is established in their names. In the event of death of the husband, women are excluded and have no access to the sale documents. Widowed and single women are particularly vulnerable to forced eviction and confiscation of house and property. Most of the time, women have no access to land for farming. In the case of displacement, women are invariably considered as appreciated labor to work in the host community fields rather than being owners of the land.

Displaced women continue to be the primary victims of violence and humanitarian crisis as they become sole caretakers of children and elders as well exposed to sexual and gender based violence. In addition to their economic marginalization, they continue to be excluded from the various decision-making structures. The practice in different countries across the continent identify many gaps in the implementation of the provisions enshrined in the numerous legal and policy frameworks. The vulnerability of displaced women is particularly acute given harmful practices, repressive social norms, poverty and laws that discriminate against women. In addition, limited access to justice for violations of HLP rights are widespread among women in Africa and become even more acute in displacement contexts.

In addition, access to and control of land determines displaced women's access to livelihood assets such as physical capital, natural capital, human capital, financial capital and social capital. Access and control are limited by their lack of resource rights and ownership of land (Wengi, 1998; World Bank, 2000; Verma, 2001). Paradoxically, women through their labour are the major contributors to household

livelihoods especially in refugee situations (Mulumba, 2002). Women and men negotiate access and maintain control over land as a productive and material resource differently and inequitably within local relations of power (Verma, 2001:79).

Hence, the need for early and sustained engagement with women is a priority to identify and address root causes of conflict. The active and sustained women's involvement on land and property dispute resolutions is vital to address their marginalization, to ensure equitable distribution of land and resources and accelerate peace building and economic recovery efforts. There is an urgent need to address the pressing and continued discrimination against women and shift towards a true recognition of women as agents of change.

Evidence suggests that women obtaining and maintaining land tenure security can lead to a range of improvements in women's lives including economic empowerment. These can include choices in investing in livelihoods practices; greater household decision making; access to and decisions on credit; control over income and spending; food security outcomes (including income, consumption, meeting basic needs and avoiding negative coping strategies); voice, recognition, participation in community governance; participation in peace building; job opportunities - support business development; reduction in negative coping mechanisms; membership in influential groups or unions; and respect among household members. Generating evidence on improvements to women's lives requires a longer-term approach so that the links between women's land tenure security and women's economic empowerment can be identified and contributing factors from women's Housing Land and Property rights are defined.

Progress and Opportunities

Member states are tasked with the primary responsibility of addressing the needs of displaced population by paying particular attention to the condition of vulnerable groups. However, existing policy and legal frameworks, which state have committed to, have not been fully implemented. As of now, the Kampala Convention has only been ratified by 27 member states and domesticated by even fewer states. The AU has undertaken initiatives to promote the implementation of the Convention, including the adoption of the Model Law in January 2018, which provides guidance to member states on

domesticating the provisions of the Convention in national laws. The AU also organized the Harare Conference of State Parties on the Kampala Convention in which member states adopted a plan of action towards the realization of the Convention to effectively protect and promote the rights of displaced population.

Since 2015 during AU's year of 'Women's Empowerment Towards Africa's Agenda 2063', followed by the 2016 year of 'Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women, the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Maputo Protocol a momentum was generated for the advancement of women's rights. In 2019 in the framework of the AU's agenda and theme "Year for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs in Africa: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement" creates renewed opportunity to advocate for the increased respect of displaced women's rights. The fulfillment of women's socio-economic rights particularly in the context of displacement increases their resilience, coping capacity and ability of breaking the cycle of poverty. Concerted advocacy efforts are needed to ensure that displaced women fully enjoy their rights, beyond the provision of assistance and protection to guarantee their empowerment and economic independence. This should be evidence based and influenced by detailed research, studies and analyses.

Key Recommendations

Cognizant of the multifaceted challenges faced by displaced women and within the context of 2019 AU theme, member states should take concrete steps towards the fulfillment of their fundamental rights. Governments, as the primary mandate holders should:

- Establish a comprehensive strategy to ensure women have access to justice and particularly to legal documents pertaining to housing, land and property. Displaced women should be provided with other legal identity documents including residence documents to allow access to services and justice in response to the violations they face
- Provide all options of durable solutions to displaced women including local integration to those who wish to stay and assistance to those who want to voluntarily return
- Build social cohesion and harmony between the host community and the IDPs by integrating both groups in program designing,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation and by creating space for social cohesion dialogues between all parties.

- Involve displaced women in all phases of programming, including during the situational analysis, planning, implementation and evaluation to ensure that the success indicators are jointly defined with concerned women through their active participation in decision making processes and in the allocation of resources
- Strengthen Women's land tenure security by accelerating the provision of legal documents on land, housing and property and provide economic opportunities for women to strengthen their resilience and contribute to sustainable livelihoods through establishment of women's cooperatives among others.
- Address the root causes of internal displacement and the issues facing displaced women, including working towards the elimination of discriminatory and harmful practices, repealing laws that discriminate against women; end practices that exclude women from obtaining inheritance and marital property and removing barriers that displaced women face to access justice, specifically for HLP rights
- Monitor gender indicators and gather timely and accurate data on the displacement of women and the effect on their HLP rights and access to justice;
- Ratify, domesticate and implement key legal and policy frameworks, specifically the Kampala Convention and Maputo Protocol to advance the protection of women's rights and eliminate harmful practices exacerbating the vulnerability of displaced women

CLUSTER	Governance	Peace and Security	Human Rights	Health	Education	Economic Empowerment
SDGEA ARTICLE	Art. 5	Art. 2	Art. 3,4,9	Art. 1,10	Art. 8	Art. 6,7,11
GIMAC FOCAL POINTS	Africa Leadership Forum	Femmes Africa Solidarite; ACCORD; ISIS-WICCE; African Artists Peace Initiative	Women in Law and Development in Africa; African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies	Ipas Africa Alliance	Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)	Egyptian Business Women Association
YOUTH	Rozaria Memorial Trust World Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) African Youth Initiative (AYI)					
RURAL	Institute for Social Transformation (ISF)					
ELDERS	Pan - African Women Organization (PAWO)					
CHAMPIONS	Mme Nkosazana Dlamini - Zuma H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf					
REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS	Western Africa: Association des Femmes de l'Afrique l'Ouest- AFAO-WAWA Northern Africa: Association of Tunisian Mothers - ATM Southern Africa: Foundation for Community Development - FDC Eastern Africa: Advocacy for Women in Africa Central Africa: Congolese Association to Fight Women Based Violence - ACOLVF					
KEY MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS	AWORD; ABANTU for Development; Akina Mama Wa Africa; ANSEDI; CAFOB; Center For Human Rights (CHR); Commission for Gender Equality (CGE); Equality Now; FEMNET; International Federation of Woman Lawyers (FIDA); MARWOPNET; Nairobi Peace Initiative (NPI); Pan African					

	<p>Movement; ProFemmes, SSWC; Tunisian Mothers Association (ATM); Association Congolaise de Lutte contre les Violence faites aux Femmes (ACOLVF); Advocacy for Women Africa (AWA); Foundation for Development Community (FDC); WREPA Kenya, ROOTS, SWOFON, Fondation Internationale de la Femme Africaine pour le Développement; Pro-Femmes / Twese Hamwe; Girls Not Brides; SOFEPADI/Bunia. Le Centre KARIBUNI WA MAMA; Women International League for Peace and Freedom; COCAFEM/GL; Jeunesse Africaine pour le Développement (JADE); African Diaspora Youth Network in Europe; Women's Rights and Empowerment Partnership in Kenya; African Women's Rights Caucus; Pan African Centre for Social Development and Accountability; Moremi Initiative for Women's Leadership in Africa; Planète Femmes pour la Paix et la Solidarité; Fonds pour les Femmes Congolaises; Borno Women; Burundi Women and Girls' Movement for Peace and Security; South Sudan Women's Network for Peace Alliance Citoyenne pour la Démocratie et le Développement; IGAD Women and Peace Forum; Peace Journalism Foundation of East Africa; Mano River Women's Peace Network; Voice for Libyan Women; Somali Women's Studies Centre</p>
STRATEGIC PARTNERS	<p>AU Commission; AUC Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD); AU organs; UN Women; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR); African Development Bank (ADB), AUC Office of Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security</p>
KEY PARTNERS	<p>United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Training for Peace; African Women's Development Fund (AWDF); Urgent Action Fund-Africa; African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF); Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Rockefeller Foundation; Nobel Women's Initiative; Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Government of Norway; Government of Finland; United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID); Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA); Training for Peace, Action Aid International; Oxfam; Plan International</p>

SECRETARIAT	Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) hosted by ECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
STAFF	With the support of UN Women and FAS